the Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib-une Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month, tunity of arriving at a helpful mutua

LIVY'S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYNBEE, Business Manager,

New York Office: 150 Nassan St. S. S. VREFLAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second Clara Mod Matter.

When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to print short betters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for problession, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to efficial revision. to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year: Run of Siding on Full Paper Reading Position DISPLAY. Less than 500 mehral .25 20 .27 15 175 300 inches 1200 0000

For cards of thanks, resolutions of conductor and similar contributions in the nature of ad-ceptising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents Butes for Classified Advertising furnished on

SCRANTON, MAY 21, 1901.

Cauder compels the admission that the specimens of landsespe gardening about the public grounds in the central city on to date are as devoid of artistic in that ion as a stack of railroad ties,

For a Nine-Hour Day.

THE MOVEMENT for a ninehour day seems to be widespread and at its beginning. orderly. Us future will de-; end upon the ability of its leaders to keep to the line of peaceful methods and secupations respect for vested

To employers the proposition to give for a nine-hour service a wage equal to what they have been giving for a ten-hour service involves less a disinclination to advance wages on new business than to lose money on unfinished contracts. One industry that we know of has contracts on its books which it will take two years to fill. They were estimated on the ten-hour basis. To execute them on the ninehour basis with pay the same as before, would amean a considerable loss, canning into the thousands of dollars. This, we imagine, is the chief obstacle to a general concession of the demands now made

It cannot be denied that most fairminded people deem nine hours of faithful skilled manual labor enough to ask of any man, save in rare emergencies. The ideal arrangement is eight hours, and there is very little doubt that eventually American industry will adjust itself to such a basis, in which case it will only follow the example set by the Federal and most of the state governments, as well as by many

large private corporations. But movements of this kind take time and patience and very careful of the school year, and changing them leadership, which is willing to look at at certain periods in the year, each set the problem from all sides and stand points. The present demand claims to have given a year's notice. This, we believe, is in dispute. But one year's notice is too brief to permit of the necessary adjustments. The sensible plan would be to except centracts already entered upon and apply the rate to new contracts beginning at a specified date in the future. On that basis the demand would have very

general public sympathy and support. So far as the local aspects of the There probably are others. In all these strike are concerned, it appears that cases it should be mentioned, the pupils scranton has been more severely affeeted than any other city. Here, not only the machinists, but also the pat- the reference section of the library is ternmakers, bottermakers, blacksmiths increased under this system, and helpers generally have been called out, apparently under the belief that strike was equally sweeping in long passed the purely experimental other cities. But such does not seem to be the case. In many other places, the seed sowing in the anthracite rethe machinists alone have made demands, and, pending efforts at achitration, are remaining at work. Thus it would appear that Scranton has liant of American women, Margaret been neest unfortunately discriminated against. Here, it is not arbitration lapse of more than half a century, to first and strike only as a last resort. be set up near the scene of the shipbut strike on the drop of the hat. That wreck on Fire Island, in which she, does not augue well for local prospects. There is certainly need of culmer coun-

There is a disposition to tighten the color line at Connellsville, and as usual the negro is expected to dangle at one and of the line.

The Pan-American Exposition.

HE FORMAL dedication of the Pau-American exposition with appropriate ceremonies brings that great enterprise officially before the notice of all the people and justifies a few words as to its inspiration and pur-

In the last few years there have been numerous expositions, good, bad and middling, until the idea of an exposition has ceased to have the morit of novelty, and has lost many of its carly elements of interest. Indeed, useful as these various exhibitions have been in various ways, there has of late arisen in the public mind a dread lest this particular form of commercial speculation should come within danger of being overdone.

Such a fear cannot hold with respect to the Pan-American exposition, for it is not only planned on new and original lines, but it has as its inspiring motive a purpose with which every intelligent American must cordially sympathize.

We have seen in our recent relations with Cuba that the Spanish-speaking ances. and the English-speaking inhabitants of the American hemisphere, although joint heirs of free institutions and brothers in destiny, do not understand each other as they should. They are not only apart in language but they have widely separated ideas and ideals and while the trend of their politics tends to bring them together the trend of their commerce and of their prejudices tends in exactly the opposite direction. This is unfortunate and not only can but must be remedied.

The Pan-American experition is headed off the postal ultimatums.

THE PAN-AMERICAN **EXPOSITION OPENED**

most ingeniously devised expedient of

rectification. It supplies an entirely new and attractive bond of common

interest and a most felicitous oppor-

fore of profit and instruction to all,

and advancement, and a potent in-

ago at the announcement that Mr

thes are now haunted by the fear that

The Traveling Library Work.

It is not to the credit of the Penn-

Men's Christian associations of this

section of the state to make provision

for such work of enlightenment among

New York state, which was the first

in this educational field, beginning the

work in 1892, has been able to make

her traveling libraries serve every por-

tion of her territory at an annual ex-

penditure of \$25,000. She has been fol-

lowed with as geat success by New

Two railroad companies, the Boston

not having come to the point of follow-

ing the good example of the five states

named, the University of Chicago has

undertaken the sending out of travel-

Quite apart from this work, yet re-

lated to it in aims and methods, but in

the special confines of town or city, is

the system of making the public

schools branch stations of the public

library, supplying each school with a

stated number of books at the opening

going the rounds of the schools in suc

cession, with simple, uncomplicated

methods for their distribution to the

punits. This plan, as fold by Mr. George

Hes in a recent article in The World's

Work, originated with Mr. S. S. Green,

the public librarian of Worcester,

Mass., in 1879. Detroit and Cleveland.

Buffalo, Milwaukee and Cleveland are

named by Mr. Hes as having followed

with admirable and fruitful results

can also obtain books, on special cards

direct from the library and the use of

The good results achieved by those

two related plans, both of which have

stage, give augury of good fruit from

A memorial to one of the most brill

Fuller, Countess d'Ossoli, is, after the

with her husband and little son, met

death. That was in an awful storm,

July 19, 1850. The memorial, writes

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, is to be

wreckage came ashore after the ship

went to pieces. It is to be a colonial

pavilion, in the walls of which shall be

Prof. Clark, of the Northwestern

university, who aroused the ire of col-

that college-bred girls as a rule do not

make good housewives, has modified

his claim by a statement that he

referred to college society women. The

professor is evidently convinced that

the college-bred girls who can speak

five languages and at the same time

retain knowledge as to the proper

shade of brown for the crust of the

toothsome fried doughnut, are more

After having for nearly six years

been a tenant of The Tribune, during

which it met every contract promptly.

the Times yesterday domiciled itself in

a home of its own on Spruce street and

its own press, a 24-page double-sup-

plement Hoe. Our contemporary has

been notably successful during its

career as a tenant and we trust that

it may prosper still more now that it

has become full owner of its appli-

It is noticed that Mr. Bryan pauses

occasionally in his work of jotting

down the names of new subscribers

and takes time to brandish his snicker-

No one has accused the man who

lived under a 2,000 volt shock at Sharon

the other day of being a book agent.

The world is certainly growing better.

snee at the money devil.

appeared printed with its own type on

numerous than he had first supposed.

lege women in general by the assertion

set a bronze memorial tablet.

gion of which we speak.

Worcester in carrying out this system,

ing libraries in that state.

our cosmopolitan population.

spoken of by us fully a few

of the world's richest continents.

cal correspondence schools.

books.

Roughuded from Page 1. understanding. It is not a Yankee, but an all-American enterprise, in which the sister American republics Its ancestry is lost in the mists of time. Long history was written, as soon indeed as have due representation and particibegan to exercise that most primitive of pation; a literary, artistic, social and tinets, the desire to trade and barter, they loubtedly learned to gather together at all economic congress of the whole bemisphere where representative citizens times and fixed places or this purpose. These gatherings with which we are familiar, the town, or county fairs of our own time are the of every American country meet on a congenial level of equality to consider direct descendants of the fairs which sprang up what is of interest to each and therein western Europe after the tall of the Rema spire, which have continued ever since and It may incidentally, and we trust bich in most instances date back to the fitt century of our cra. Their origin was in pd. grimages to holy places and in the feasts of the that it will "make money." Its profectors deserve a better fate than burgh. A saint's day was always chosen to financial loss. But it cannot fail to be pions purposes and the cowds which came a great aid to New World amelioration pray remained to held a not and to tracintervals of the religious exercises, dangerous and unsettled times of the middle petus in the spread of friendly feeling trade and commerce were only possible un-the conditions afforded by these fairs in among the people whom destiny has placed alongside of each other in the which merchants could come with the protection work of civilizing and developing two which was afforded by traveling in large com-panies and where business could be conducted inder the shelter of town walls. Thus these airs multiplied with the growth of the towns Opponents who rejoleed a few days alone arts and manufactures could rise After the middle ages Quay had decided to retire from polihad passed away, with the tise of strong central rements and the corrollation of the medon nations, life, property and business att b the senator intends to establish politimore secure, len the tains and markets vere still kept up from motives of convenience and expediency. They spread from the walled city to the country town and continued to flourantil the improved methods of transportation THE PLANS of the Young cently century made them no longer necessary as Men's Christian association safest and most expedicious method of moneting business which always so is in its in the anthracite region, onduct the line of least resistance. longer necessary or possible for the regudays ago, in so far as they purpose the ourse of business which has been enlarge use of "traveling libraries," are in line with what has been for some years still remained, reduced in unabers but flet successfully carried out in some states shing not only in remote regions where old con-litons still prevailed but also in these parts of for the benefit of the people in village the world where activity was highest and ail movements of trade and commerce quickest and and rural communities away from all the usual public library facilities and est concentrated. In the less built continue the purpose of establishing a naval station or where few persons can purchase many the period. At pregular intervals, in the great airs have been held so much larger and me sylvania legislature that the bill for in appropriation for such traveling but a new name became necessary and we have called them expositions. As in the early days a saint, a marryr or a string served as the excuslibraries in this commonwealth buls fair to be defeated. It is therefore all w, reasons for holding these great expethe more a happy move in the Young cents, the dates which close a period of Un desire of cities to celebrate their achiev neuts and being strangers within their gate the people of neighboring villages and alluro he wandering merchants who traveled about rom one open market to another, the fair of toions countries and continents, the who mildings where everything which art and in us and the onlooker is done. The resources advertisement are exhausted and the energy an of commerce are strained to Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, mankind to the yest bazzars which have replaced the country fairs and the ancient assemblages of and Albany, and the Baltimore and religious pilgrines and mediaeval craftsmer much value in all this for it is of the Ohio, have adopted the system for the benefit of their own employes. Himois righest importance in the age of economic strife emit nothing which will quicken business large markets and add to the welfare of the

> and sale, the show case and the pageant there hies a purpose which touches the fortunes of notions and helps to shape great policies of state.

igo carners upon whom the great structure of

vilization rests. Yet excellent, essential even

s are these objects, if buying and selling and in premotion of trade he all, there is no more

overing of a new shop window in New York

London. These great expositions take on

cep importance and come to deserve thought

a be commemorated or when behind the barter

nsideration and serious explanation only when

and free government

The Pan-American. The Buffalo expection comes within the se and class. It has been called Pan American. I to bring together aff the peoples and of this American bemisphere, not merely their trade with each other may be ed, but that their mitual relations may drawn and better understood. Here, in deration, here indeed is represented a national which for many years has never been from the minds of the people of the United States, but which has been too much neglected and too often pushed aide by the prosure of other interests. When at the heginning of the last century the states of Central and South America threw off the yoke of Spain, public men who desired to draw closer our relawith the new born republics of the south were not wanting in the United States. All the people of the western hemisphere, whether they poke Spanish or English, then for the first time occume conscious of the solidarity of American interests and realized that the New World must have her own policy and her own balance of power, and not those of Europe. Out of that coiousness of solidarity at that moment of hope night have come, indeed ought to have com-John Oniney Adams and Henry Clay, statesmen of the first rank, endowed with he imagination without which he statesman an be of the first rank, eagerly desired to take ill advantage of that propitions time. They embedied their policy in the proposition to at tend the Panama congress and then African dayery, which Latin America had east out in it evolt from Spain, rose up and thwarted them he curse of the New World, human slavery held apart for many years the America which destioyed and the America which had retained it. Then the thought and energies the people of the United States were absorbed by their civil war and during the years which set up at Point o' Woods, five miles followed by the settlement and conquest of their from Fire Island light, just where the own vast domain. But with the disappearance f slavery the United States reverted to the policy of Clay and Adams. As soon as the civil war had closed we hastened to carry out the Monroe dectrine by forcing the French to retir

Our Relations with Republics.

At a much more recent time we interfered in Venezuela and brought her dispute with Great Britain to arbitration, establishing finally the principle that upon no pretext was European territory to be extended in the American hemiphere. Since then Spain has been expelled from the new world, and in this way one more Euro wan power has been withdrawn from the Ameri Now, at the beginning of the new century would tain develop more fully our relations with the republics to the south of us. For this urpose a congress is to be held in Mexico nex-nturon, and in this great exposition we look or yet another instrument which may be used in the same direction. We have asked you here cont Central and South America that you ma ce the products of our art and industry and acopt our nespitality, and that we on our side may have the opportunity to see and appropriate our productions, both natural and industrial We hope that this exposition may greatly ad-tance the trade and commerce of the American both of the northern and southern cor But we also feel that there's something here than the desire that we should but and sell and barter to either. We would fair that this great exposition, and angress which is to follow it, may lead, not dy to wider commercial interce a better understanding and to enduring friendaip. We hope that from these meetings may intermational bank facilities, so that our centers of exchange may be in America and that our business need no longer pass through London or Paris. But there is, I believe, a still deeper and more important message involved in this fair the coming congress. To you of entral and southern continent I believe that i American people and the government of the United States would say if they could speak with a single voice, that they desire nothing so much as to strengthen all the bonds which connect them with your republics. We loope that you will believe that this is not the expression of a mere civility. We desire that you should regard the United States as your best friend. We seek no intention to the southward. We desire noth The sultan of Turkey has wisely we also carnestr loop that your good will we also carnestr loop that you will unite with

rue policy for America, both North and South. That policy is expressed in the Monroe doctrine and carries with it all the purpose of drawing close the bonds between the continents and exonding the belief in the solidarity of American

The Canal. The Central American canal is as important to ou as to us. It will bring the western coast of South America into immediate sea connection with our Atlantic coast, and your Atlantic coast into immediate connection with California. That canal we are prepared to build at our own ex-pense. That canal we intend to control, not in our own interests alone, but in the interests of all the states of both continents. It is to be an American court will the United States is abundsuscenter its neutrality, to antie able is protect if for the benefit i taking we ask from you of the south neithe men por money, but only that you should give us your sympathy and your moral support and that you should believe that the canal built be the United States is as much in your interests as ours. We ask you also, and this is more important than anything else, to stand by us in e unswerving maintenance of the Monroe do trine. That doctrine is that no possession no held by Europe is to be disturbed, but that Europe is to acquire no new possessions and to extend re old one. Under no pretense can wo ter in and establish colonies or seek to partition Central or Southern America. We cannot, we will not permit any great military power to enter this hemisphere, settle down by our fireides, force us to create great standing armies and from some point of vantage offer an eternal senace to our peace. You have your own countries and your own governments. We wish you peace, prosperity, an increasing population and growing wealth, but we wish you to have it inder your own flags and in absolute independ nce, without any possibility of interference by Europe. We ask you to be true to the doctrine which we announced seventy-five years ago. If you will put your faith in it, and be true to it we will defend it. No American soil shall be given up to any power of Europe. We wish nothing but friendship with Europe; we do not seek to meddle in any way with European af-lairs and we do not wish to have Europe meddle with us. No power which now has no foothold in this hemisphere can be permitted to come in here and by purchase, lease, or other arrange ment, get control of even the smallest island to place of arms. When Spain sucd for sould have demanded from her an faland which would have given us a naval station in Euro-pean waters, but we made no such request. In eturn we say no European power shall come is bean sea. A place of arms at that point, owned or controlled by one of the powers of Europe not now owning any territory in America would be a menuce to the canal and to every South American state. Under no conditions, under no stress of circumstances can the smallest island inent ever be coded or sold to one of the great powers of Europe. This danger is real. It can-not be warded off by brave words, by Fourth of July crations or by confident beasting of our strength and resources. It can only be avoided y a thorough agreement among all American ing watchfulness, complete preparation and the nost absolute readiness on the part of the

America for Americans. Such is the message which I, for one, should like to have go forth from this great exposition to all the people of the Americas whom we have nvited bither. We have high hopes of the benefits which will come to us from the extension of our commerce, to which we believe this expoition will give wings, but our highest hope is that it will bring home to those who came from distant regions to this city by the northern lakes the fact that the United States seeks nothing but the welfare of the republies of South Ameria, and asks in return that they should share with her in jealously maintaining the doctrine of Mouroe. The mosso of every American state should be, not as a more empty ery, but as the utterance of a profound principle, "America for the Americans," To all the rest of the world we hold out the hand of friendship, and we deire nothing as much as the closest and most come American soil, only American flags must fleat.

How to Make a Fortune.....

A shareholder in one of the California compa nies, within the past year, realized over thirty thousand dollars from an investment of a single undred dellars.

One California company, not yet a year old as paid nearly \$500,000 in dividends to it shareholders. Another California company has paid \$27,000,000 in dividends, and still another paid about \$14,000,000 in dividends.

PACIFIC COAST AND TEXAS OIL CO.

will make enormous profits for investors.

For a Short Time Only You can secure this stock at

15c Per Share

\$15 Buys 100 Shares, \$150 Buys 1,000 Shares, \$1,500 Buys 19,000 Shares, and will make you a fortune.

into these shares while the price is low, as to you. These shares are liable to increase in value within a few months to 50, or even a 100 times the price fixed for the first subscribers. The price may be advanced any day in conse quence of developments on adjoining property. The California directors and officers of this ompany are men of standing and probity and certainly know what they are about in the oil fields. They have embarked with their proper ties in this company for the purpose of getting in the cast money for development, the expenditure of which will in their judgment, insure enormous returns to all who are interested, making the stock of the company extremely profit-, able to hold for the dividends and causing it to command high prices. It is their confident belief that the stock will within a year sell for fifty times what it can now be bought for. For details see the company's prospectus.

Subscriptions for the stock are received by the

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THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE has inaugurated its second Educational Contest which, like the first, is open to every ambitious person, not only in Scranton, but throughout Lackawanna and other counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania. This contest will be even greater in magnitude than its predecessor, embracing special rewards of the very highest character, and will be carried out in strict accordance with the rules of fairness and justice.

The first contest, which occupied the attention of our readers from July to October of last year, met with such encouragement and was so successful in every way that it has been decided to repeat it.

This year the special rewards are limited to those of an educational character, eight scholarships being offered to the very best educational institutions in the state.

The Special Rewards. Scholarship in Lafayette College
Scholarship in Swarthmore College
Scholarship in Stroudsburg Normal School
Three Scholarships in Scranton Business College, \$1,000 180 Two Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, 150 \$75 Each

Each contestant falling to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in, N. B.—The first two scholarships do not include meals, but the contestants scenning these will be given ten (10) per cent, of all the money he or she turns in to The fribune, to assist in paying this expense.

Rules of the Contest.

The special revaids will be given to the p points.

Points will be credited to contestants so me ing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribur-as follows:

One Month's Subscription......\$.60 1

which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail.

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WITH BATH ATTACHED, 250.

The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, August 31, 1901. Full particulars will be furnished all interested, including a list

of the winners last year with the number of points they secured.

Address EDITOR EDUCATIONAL CONTEST, Tribune, Scranton, Pa

Extraordinary Offerings of

\$3,005

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Renewals by persons whose names were on

our subscription not prior to May 16 will not be credited. The Tribuno will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject if.

mee been given.

obseribers at one

No transfer can be made after credit has

All subscriptions, and the each to pay for ame, must be landed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are se-

wed, so that papers may be sent to the

Subscriptions must be written on blanks,

THE

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Only new subscribers will be counted.

Foulard Silks Liberty Satins and Wash Silks

> All Silk Foulards, 49c and Upwards. Wash Silks, 25c.

The great success of our Taffeta Silk Sale actuates us in arranging another silk sale on a broader and more progressive scale, if possible, by offering the most desirable silks of today at figures much under their regular value.

25c for Wash Silks

The residue of our fifty-cent line in cords, stripes and plaids.

At 49c, Foulard Silks

24-inch all-silk French twill Foulards; good weight in a variety of hand. some styles, old rose, green, national, turquoise and lavender.

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essor to the Hunt & Cornell Co., in the shoot metal work and ventilation. Carlo acces, repairs and general the work salty. No. 432 Lackawanna avenue.

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